

PALM Intranet

Application Number

IDS Flag Clearance for Application

IDS Information

| Content | Mailroom Date | Entry Number | IDS Review | Reviewer |
|---------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| M844 | 03-12-2004 | 9 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 03-23-2004 10:09:43 phawthorne |
| M844 | 08-06-2004 | 19 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 09-10-2004 11:06:32 rmitchell |
| M844 | 10-18-2004 | 25 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 11-10-2004 11:21:52 eburns |
| M844 | 11-02-2004 | 30 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 12-06-2004 07:41:10 tbentley |
| M844 | 02-16-2005 | 34 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 03-11-2005 09:07:25 dsmith5 |
| M844 | 07-17-2003 | 7 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 07-23-2003 15:10:32 dwendemagegeh |
| M844 | 07-23-2003 | 8 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 08-13-2003 13:56:00 dwendemagegeh |

Refine Search

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| Terms | Documents |
|--|-----------|
| L14 and (sell\$ or sale or commerce or transact\$) | 2 |

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Search History

DATE: Monday, October 17, 2005 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

| <u>Set</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Query</u> | <u>Hit Count</u> | <u>Set</u> |
|--------------|-------------|--|------------------|-----------------|
| side by side | | | | Name result set |
| | | DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR | | |
| | | L15 L14 and (sell\$ or sale or commerce or transact\$) | 2 | L15 |
| | | L14 L13 and (database\$ with pointer\$) | 2 | L14 |
| | | L13 112 or 111 or 110 | 107 | L13 |
| | | DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR | | |
| | | L12 ('6366910 '6578014 '6078891)[URPN] | 36 | L12 |
| | | (5987460 5513102 4789928 5490252 5557780 5848409 5802493 5315093 6012045 4903201 5590196 5590197 4799156 5608874 5103392 5604804 5592378 5722418 5794207 6011862 5062074 4943963 4412287 6272636 5787422 5835896 5499385 5253345 4951196 6035288 5895454 5592560 6029195 5845265 3956615 5251131 5758328 5897638 5168446 4438824 5331544 5950172 5924082 00H1708 5202977 5521363 5491473 4319336 6195652 5557518 4972504 6038560 4355372 5490060 5835905 5687322 | 68 | L11 |

6216112 | 5905975 | 6260024 | 4340810 | 5488725 | 5832460 | 5442778 |
5077665 | 6023685 | 5920854 | 5684965 | 5907617 | 5890138)![PN]

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|---|---|------------|
| <u>L10</u> ('6366910' '6578014' '6078891')[PN] | 3 | <u>L10</u> |
| <u>L9</u> L6 and (database\$ with pointer\$) | 0 | <u>L9</u> |
| <u>L8</u> L7 and (attribut\$ and pointer and (item\$ or product\$)) | 1 | <u>L8</u> |
| <u>L7</u> 11 or 15 or L6 | 3 | <u>L7</u> |
| <u>L6</u> 6578014.pn. | 1 | <u>L6</u> |
| <u>L5</u> 6078891.pn. | 1 | <u>L5</u> |
| <u>L4</u> L1 and (attribut\$ and pointer and (item\$ or product\$)) | 0 | <u>L4</u> |
| <u>L3</u> L1 and (attribut\$ same (item\$ or product\$)) | 0 | <u>L3</u> |
| <u>L2</u> L1 and (attribut\$ with product\$) | 0 | <u>L2</u> |
| <u>L1</u> 6366910.pn. | 1 | <u>L1</u> |

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[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)[End of Result Set](#) [Generate Collection](#)

L14: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

Sep 2, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6615258

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6615258 B1

TITLE: Integrated customer interface for web based data management

DATE-ISSUED: September 2, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

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APPL-NO: 09/159505 [PALM]

DATE FILED: September 24, 1998

PARENT-CASE:

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS The following patent application is based on and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/060,655 filed Nov. 1, 1997, entitled INTEGRATED CUSTOMER INTERFACE SYSTEM FOR COMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT.

INT-CL: [07] G06 F 15/173

US-CL-ISSUED: 709/223; 709/229

US-CL-CURRENT: 709/223; 709/229

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 709/223-224, 709/217-219, 709/229, 713/151, 713/154, 705/40-44, 705/63, 705/75, 705/77, 379/112, 379/114, 379/140, 379/201, 379/265

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

L14: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

Sep 2, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6615258 B1

TITLE: Integrated customer interface for web based data management

Detailed Description Text (217):

The online invoicing includes a DB2 database subsystem residing in a NOR4 mainframe. The subsystem further includes an object database and an index database. An online invoicing store process 1460 loads the compressed document to an online invoicing object database and an online invoicing index load process 1480 stores index pointers to each document in the index database. An audit check is executed to ensure that the correct number of documents are added to the online invoicing databases during the object load and index load processes.

US Reference Patent Number (184):6078891

CLAIMS:

25. The integrated data management system as claimed in claim 23, wherein the database of image files further includes an index database, and the invoice server further includes an index load device for storing index pointers pointing to the compressed documents.

57. The method as claimed in claim 55, wherein the method further comprises: storing index pointers in an index database, the index pointers pointing to the documents in the object database.

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ART-UNIT: 2141

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Jaroenchonwanit; Bunjob

ABSTRACT:

An integrated data management system for providing data management services from an

enterprise over the Internet is described. A user interface executable in a customer workstation authenticate the customer's access to the system and presents one or more data management services according a customer entitlement, for the customer to select. Client applications representing the data management services are initiated by the user interface in response to customer selection. Consequently, the customer is enabled at the customer site to request and receive the data management services according to the customer's entitlements in a secure Internet-based computing environment.

63 Claims, 44 Drawing figures

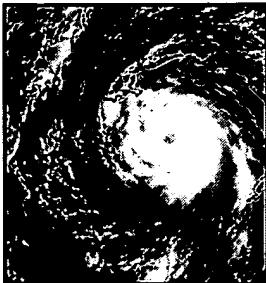
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9/858322

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Access Product Class Attributes By Metatype

Submitted by: cduncan

Av

Last Edited: 2004-10-14

Category: Python(External Method)

Description:

I developed a site where there are several content classes, each with a slightly different set of properties. I wanted to be able to access these properties from a Zope page template.

Being lazy and since many of the property fields were the same for all the classes, I created an external method (in a Zope page template) that had all possible fields defined in it (about 8 or so). When it was called, it would return the appropriate fields for the class that were appropriate. The former is easy since I can just use the PropertyManager API to get the properties for a class. The latter is a bit trickier since no object yet exists in Zope to look at (This was for creating dynamic TTW objects).

The solution I came up with was a short external method that given a meta-type can return a list of property names for that meta-type. This could be easily modified to get at any attributes of a class though. Note: this is not necessary in their case anyhow.

The second caveat is that it can only access classes for objects that can be added in the Zope application root. This is, however, by getting all_meta_types from the application root instead of self.

Source (Text):

```
def getPropertyIds(self, meta_type):
    """Return a list of names of the property schema of
    a given meta-type
    """
    types = self.all_meta_types
    if callable(types): types = types()

    for t in types:
        if t['name'] == meta_type:
            klass = t.get('instance', None)
            # Modify the lines below to return other attributes
            properties = getattr(klass, '_properties', [])
            return map(lambda i: i['id'], properties)

    raise ValueError, 'Meta-type "%s" not found.' % meta_type
```

Explanation:

As with any external method code, be sure you don't accidentally cause security holes. You should avoid returning mutable attributes (such as lists and dictionaries) without first making a copy of them. The above code is safe (AFAICT ;), since it just returns a list of strings created dynamically and not the whole original data structure from the class.

Comments:

It works fine for me by groovehunter - 2004-10-14

I call it from a ZWikiPage with:
<dtml-var "getPropertyIds('ZWiki Page')">

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community

Example result:
['title', 'page_type', 'creator', ... blah ... 'subscrib

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NAME

`dbm_clearerr`, `dbm_close`, `dbm_delete`, `dbm_error`, `dbm_fetch`, `dbm_firstkey`, `dbm_nextkey`, `dbm_open`, `dbm_store` - database functions

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <ndbm.h>

int dbm_clearerr(DBM *db);
void dbm_close(DBM *db);
int dbm_delete(DBM *db, datum key);
int dbm_error(DBM *db);
datum dbm_fetch(DBM *db, datum key);
datum dbm_firstkey(DBM *db);
datum dbm_nextkey(DBM *db);
DBM *dbm_open(const char *file, int open_flags, mode_t file_mode);
int dbm_store(DBM *db, datum key, datum content, int store_mode);
```

DESCRIPTION

These functions create, access and modify a database.

A **datum** consists of at least two members, **dptr** and **dsiz**. The **dptr** member points to an object that is **dsiz** bytes in length. Arbitrary binary data, as well as character strings, may be stored in the object pointed to by **dptr**.

The database is stored in two files. One file is a directory containing a bit map of keys and has **.dir** as its suffix. The second file contains all data and has **.pag** as its suffix.

The `dbm_open()` function opens a database. The `file` argument to the function is the pathname of the database. The function opens two files named and The `open_flags` argument has the same meaning as the `flags` argument of `open()` except that a database opened for write-only access opens the files for read and write access and the behaviour of the `O_APPEND` flag is unspecified. The `file_mode` argument has the same meaning as the third argument of `open()`.

The `dbm_close()` function closes a database. The argument `db` must be a pointer to a **dbm** structure that has been returned from a call to `dbm_open()`.

The `dbm_fetch()` function reads a record from a database. The argument `db` is a pointer to a database structure that has been returned from a call to `dbm_open()`. The argument `key` is a **datum** that has been initialised by the application program to the value of the key that matches the key of the record the program is fetching.

The `dbm_store()` function writes a record to a database. The argument `db` is a pointer to a

database structure that has been returned from a call to *dbm_open()*. The argument *key* is a **datum** that has been initialised by the application program to the value of the key that identifies (for subsequent reading, writing or deleting) the record the program is writing. The argument *content* is a **datum** that has been initialised by the application program to the value of the record the program is writing. The argument *store_mode* controls whether *dbm_store()* replaces any pre-existing record that has the same key that is specified by the *key* argument. The application program must set *store_mode* to either DBM_INSERT or DBM_REPLACE. If the database contains a record that matches the *key* argument and *store_mode* is DBM_REPLACE, the existing record is replaced with the new record. If the database contains a record that matches the *key* argument and *store_mode* is DBM_INSERT, the existing record is not replaced with the new record. If the database does not contain a record that matches the *key* argument and *store_mode* is either DBM_INSERT or DBM_REPLACE, the new record is inserted in the database.

The sum of the sizes of a key/content pair must not exceed the internal block size. Moreover, all key/content pairs that hash together must fit on a single block. The *dbm_store()* function returns an error in the event that a disk block fills with inseparable data.

The *dbm_delete()* function deletes a record and its key from the database. The argument *db* is a pointer to a database structure that has been returned from a call to *dbm_open()*. The argument *key* is a **datum** that has been initialised by the application program to the value of the key that identifies the record the program is deleting.

The *dbm_firstkey()* function returns the first key in the database. The argument *db* is a pointer to a database structure that has been returned from a call to *dbm_open()*.

The *dbm_nextkey()* function returns the next key in the database. The argument *db* is a pointer to a database structure that has been returned from a call to *dbm_open()*. The *dbm_firstkey()* function must be called before calling *dbm_nextkey()*. Subsequent calls to *dbm_nextkey()* return the next key until all of the keys in the database have been returned.

The *dbm_error()* function returns the error condition of the database. The argument *db* is a pointer to a database structure that has been returned from a call to *dbm_open()*.

The *dbm_clearerr()* function clears the error condition of the database. The argument *db* is a pointer to a database structure that has been returned from a call to *dbm_open()*.

These database functions support key/content pairs of at least 1023 bytes.

The **dptr** pointers returned by these functions may point into static storage that may be changed by subsequent calls.

These interfaces need not be reentrant.

RETURN VALUE

The *dbm_store()* and *dbm_delete()* functions return 0 when they succeed and a negative value when they fail.

The *dbm_store()* function returns 1 if it is called with a *flags* value of DBM_INSERT and

the function finds an existing record with the same key.

The *dbm_error()* function returns 0 if the error condition is not set and returns a non-zero value if the error condition is set.

The return value of *dbm_clearerr()* is unspecified.

The *dbm_firstkey()* and *dbm_nextkey()* functions return a key **datum**. When the end of the database is reached, the **dptr** member of the key is a null pointer. If an error is detected, the **dptr** member of the key is a null pointer and the error condition of the database is set.

The *dbm_fetch()* function returns a content **datum**. If no record in the database matches the key or if an error condition has been detected in the database, the **dptr** member of the content is a null pointer.

The *dbm_open()* function returns a pointer to a database structure. If an error is detected during the operation, *dbm_open()* returns a **(DBM *)0**.

ERRORS

No errors are defined.

EXAMPLES

None.

APPLICATION USAGE

The following code can be used to traverse the database:

```
for(key = dbm_firstkey(db); key.dptr != NULL; key = dbm_nextkey(db))
```

The *dbm_* functions provided in this library should not be confused in any way with those of a general-purpose database management system. These functions do not provide for multiple search keys per entry, they do not protect against multi-user access (in other words they do not lock records or files), and they do not provide the many other useful database functions that are found in more robust database management systems. Creating and updating databases by use of these functions is relatively slow because of data copies that occur upon hash collisions. These functions are useful for applications requiring fast lookup of relatively static information that is to be indexed by a single key.

The *dbm_delete()* function need not physically reclaim file space, although it does make it available for reuse by the database.

After calling *dbm_store()* or *dbm_delete()* during a pass through the keys by *dbm_firstkey()* and *dbm_nextkey()*, the application should reset the database by calling *dbm_firstkey()* before again calling *dbm_nextkey()*. The contents of these files are unspecified and may not be portable.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

None.

SEE ALSO

open(), *<ndbm.h>*.

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